January 18, 1775. NUMB. 2404.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Gentleman, who ſigns himſelf *Philadelphus* in your laſt week's paper, may poſſibly think himſelf neglected, if no notice is taken of his performance. As a *reply* to my animadverſions on one of the reſolves of the Congreſs, it needs none; he leaves me poſſeſſed of the ſame opinions I then entertained, without even an attempt to refute them; in lieu of arguments on the ſubject, he recommends implicit obedience and non-reſiſtance to their reſolutions; declaring it is "*unjuſt*, *indecent* and *impolitic*," to oppoſe them, and that the *ſtrictures* could only have ariſen from "*extreme weakneſs, or great vanity and arrogance;*" and further, intimates a ſuſpicion of their having been dictated by "diſappointed intereſt." How eaſy is the tranſition from argument to abuſe! It would almoſt lead one to ſuſpect, that *reaſon* dwelt on the ſummit of a ſteep ſlippery mountain, and that *ſlander* rolled along in a rude torrent at its foot, to catch the unwary traveller. No ſooner ſhall a man offer his opinions to the public, but he is inſtantly traduced as a fool or a knave by one party or the other; and indeed, were it not from an honeſt ſenſe of duty to his country, he would certainly deſerve *one* of the epithets, for riſquing his ſentiments abroad; but theſe are times of infinite moment to the continent, and neither the dread of reproach, nor the fear of reſentment, ought to ſilence the man, who has his country's welfare at heart. I will, however, gratify the Gentleman ſo far, as to aſſure him that I have no intereſt, direct or indirect, in the importation of goods; neither was it "*vanity or arrogance*" that prompted me to publiſh my opinion. A nobler motive inſpired my boſom, and dictated to my pen; not a motive of oppoſition to the general cauſe, but an honeſt and earneſt deſire to ſerve it. I know, and every *genuine* ſon of liberty knows, that the very baſis of our diſpute is founded on juſtice, and that whatever ſhakes or removes *that* ground, weakens the ſuperſtructure. I ſaw, and I ſaw with pain, that the reſolve in queſtion was big with evil, as it eſtabliſhed a dangerous precedent, and if *paſſed by* with that ſilent approbation, which this Gentleman contends for, a future Congreſs might paſs ſimilar *retroſpective* reſolves, and thus overthrow one of the grand bulwarks of our liberty. I ſhall ever contend, that no law can bind a man, which was paſſed ſubſequent to the commiſſion of a crime; and much leſs a law, that ſhall involve the innocent with the guilty. What ſay the Congreſs themſelves on this important ſubject, in their letter to the people of Great-Britain? I will tell you what they ſay—take it in their own words. "Let juſtice and humanity ceaſe to be the "boaſt of your nation—conſult your hiſtory, examine "your records of former tranſactions, nay turn to the "annals of the many arbitrary ſtates and kingdoms that "ſurround you, and ſhew us a ſingle inſtance of men "being condemned to ſuffer for imputed crimes, unheard, unqueſtioned, and without even the ſpecious "formality of a tryal; and that too by laws made *expreſly* for the purpoſe, and which had *no exiſtence* at the "time of the fact committed. If it be difficult to reconcile theſe proceedings to the genius and temper of "your laws and conſtitution, the taſk will become more "arduous, when we call upon our miniſterial enemies to "juſtify, not only condemning men untried and by *hear-ſay*, but involving the *innocent* in one common puniſhment with the *guilty*." Theſe were remarks which did honour to the Congreſs, and how they came to paſs the reſolve in queſtion I am utterly at a loſs to determine. Had it been mere matter of property only that was concerned in the preſent debate, poſſibly it might have paſſed unnoticed; but it ſenſibly touched the *characters* of a number of worthy members of ſociety, by declaring them *enemies to their country*—for on no other ground could the reſolve be ſupported. Did not the firſt reſolve of the 22d of September requeſt the merchants to ſend for no more goods, and to countermand thoſe which they *had* ſent for? Why then was it neceſſary, on the 20th of October following, to limit the arrival of goods to the 1ſt of December? ſince the firſt reſolve had put it upon the *beſt* footing it poſſibly could be put on; and any goods ſhipped after *that* reſolve had been publiſhed in England, might very properly be deemed as ſhipped contrary to the directions of the Congreſs, and treated accordingly.

I cant pretend to ſpeak with certainty of the conduct of other provinces, but I will remind the Gentleman of what paſſed in this city. So late as Auguſt laſt, at the particular requeſt of ſome of the dry good merchants, it was moved in the Committee of this province, to know whether they apprehended it would be inconſiſtent with the proceedings and views of the continent to order any more goods from England. This, tho' a candid and manly application, was an act of ſupererogation, and was eſteemed ſo by the Committee, who declared their ſurprize that any merchants ſhould have ſcruples on the occaſion; and gave it as their opinion, that the trade undoubtedly remained open till the Congreſs ſhould ſtop it, and in that caſe, *time would be allowed to countermand their orders*. If I have been *miſinformed*, Philadelphus will probably *take a pleaſure* in ſetting me right, and I promiſe him to receive it with quite as much good humour as it ſhall be written. As a further confirmation of the ſentiments of that Provincial Congreſs, conſiſting of 75 reſpectable characters, I ſhall copy a part of their 10th reſolve, which was unanimouſly paſſed, viz. "In tenderneſs to the "people of Great-Britain, &c. it is our earneſt deſire "that the Congreſs ſhould *firſt* try the gentler mode "of ſtating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redreſs;"—and in their inſtructions to the Aſſembly, they further ſay, "We requeſt that the "Deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert "themſelves at the Congreſs, to induce the members of "it to conſent to make a full and preciſe ſtate of grievances, and a decent yet firm claim of redreſs, *and to* "*wait the event, before any other ſtep is taken.*" I inſtance theſe things, to ſhew that the merchants, who ordered goods, ought not to be condemned and puniſhed as mercenary enemies to their country, ſince they had the approbation and authority of the province to do it, paſſed in a *unanimous* vote, as appears by the printed reſolutions, &c.

But, ſays our author, "what valuable purpoſe" can theſe obſervations anſwer? It cannot be pretended to guard a future Congreſs againſt the like reſtrictions; it is hard to reſolve it into any thing but "*extreme weakneſs*," "*an affectation of ſuperior wiſdom*," "*or ſome intereſted motive.*" Theſe are harſh inſinuations, but the intereſts of this continent are of too ſerious a complexion, and of too much importance, to ſwerve ſo much from the argument, as to aim even at a *retort*. I will tell the gentleman what "purpoſe" it was intended to ſerve; it was hoped that the next Congreſs would *re-conſider* the reſolve, and direct a *reſtoration* of all goods now in the hands of the ſeveral Committees, and a *refund* of the ſeveral ſums ariſing by the ſales, and intended for the town of Boſton; they are ſmall it is true; and the ſum of one per cent. fixed by our Committee to be given by the owners for that purpoſe, excluſive of the one per cent. to the Vendue-maſter, might be over-looked, if the *quantum only* was conſidered; but it ſtands as a *fine*, a *fine for a miſdemeanor*. What was it that induced the glorious Hampden to oppoſe the payment of ſhip-money? It was not the paltry ſum of twenty-three ſhillings demanded of him—no—it was the illegality of the demand.-----What is it that prompts us to refuſe the three-pence per pound on tea?—is it the ſum?—no—it is the principle on which it is demanded. Let it not be ſaid, that it will reflect diſhonour on the Congreſs to remedy miſtakes;—if this mode of reaſoning is to be adopted, how are the Parliament of Great-Britain to repeal thoſe acts, which every American juſtly calls for. I pity the town of Boſton, I compaſſionate their diſtreſs from my very ſoul, and have given *ſome* proof of my commiſeration; but I never will give my voice for ſupporting them at the expence of a fellow-citizen's reputation. I honour the Congreſs. I wiſh I could have been ſilent. I deteſt the inſinuation of "ſtudiouſly endeavouring to diveſt them of all title to "our reſpect and regard;" but I claim a right, an indubitable right, to canvaſs their proceedings. I am intereſted in their deciſions; every American is intereſted in them; and whilſt I publiſh my ſentiments with "*decency*," I contend for the uninterrupted privilege.—There is not a man on the continent more anxiouſly concerned for the ſucceſs of our preſent meaſures than I am, but the "decency" of ſubmiſſive ſilence to meaſures which I cannot approve, tho' ſo warmly recommended by our author, is a "*decency*" which was no part of my education. I have drawn the breath of an Engliſhman, and early imbibed an opinion, that a right to diſcuſs political ſubjects was quite compatible with good manners. Let the man that can prove me an enemy to my country ſtrike off my *hand*, and prevent the flow, thro' *that* channel, of the genuine dictates of my heart; till then, it ſhall be exerciſed with boldneſs in my country's cauſe.

A ſhip is now in our river, ſent off from hence near a twelvemonth ago, and by many diſappointments and misfortunes arrived after the firſt of December; ſhall the luckleſs owner ſuffer, both in fortune and character, for the hapleſs turn of his fate, or ſhall his goods be reſtored? Our author tells us, that "in a cauſe of ſuch importance "and extent, ſome *private hardſhips* may happen, the "ſufferers are to be pitied, and I truſt at a *proper ſeaſon* "compenſated; but you may believe one who ſpeaks "from knowledge, that the *real ſufferers* are few;" but theſe are *hardſhips* which ought not to have happened; the point in diſpute with Great-Britain was no way connected with the hardſhips; they muſt, as I before ſaid, have been inflicted *by way of puniſhment*; and *you*, my countrymen, may believe one who *ſpeaks from knowledge*, that the *real ſufferers* under the preſent reſolutions *are many*; every man whoſe conduct is created into a crime, by a law paſſed ſubſequent to the fact, is a *real ſufferer*, and claims redreſs. What the gentleman means by "*a* "*compenſation at a proper ſeaſon*," I am at a loſs to underſtand;—now is the time to compenſate them, to reſtore their characters to the rank of good citizens, and remove this odium. The only proper *compenſation* to be made them, will be by an application to the next Congreſs, to take off the force of that reſolve.

So far from obſerving a profound ſilence on the intereſt and concerns of our country, I conceive it to be the indiſpenſible duty of every member of the community, to ſift the ſubject, and ſpeak his ſentiments, provided it be done with decency.

At the concluſion of our author's addreſs to his countrymen, he adviſes us "not to give too haſty credit to para-"graphs and extracts of letters, in or from public papers, "ſuſpected of undue influence, and eſpecially thoſe which "which may tend to infuſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions of "our brethren in the neighbouring colonies, particularly "at Boſton. Narratives of this nature, *ſays he*, have "been carefully traced, and found deſtitute of the leaſt "foundation," &c. What the gentleman here means, I poſitively cannot conceive; if he intends to inſinuate that the facts are falſe ſtated, which, in my laſt, were drawn from Rivington's paper, reſpecting the Provincial *Reſolve*, to ſhut up all ſtores of dry goods in Maſſachuſetts government after October next, and *that* of the county of York, in the ſame province, intended to remove every tenant from W. Pepperell's eſtate, after the expiration of their leaſes, on pain of being deemed enemies to their country; I ſay, if the gentleman means to inſinuate that *thoſe* facts are falſe ſtated, it would have been more candid and generous to have pointed them out, than thus indiſcriminately to impeach the authenticity of public intelligence. I wiſh from my very ſoul they were falſe, and the gentleman could not have conferred on me a higher favour than by pointing out the impoſition. My reaſons for remarking on the extracts in Rivington's paper were, leſt a ſimilarity of conduct might be adopted amongſt ourſelves.

To the candid and the diſpaſſionate I ſubmit my *ſentiments*, and aſſure them, on the honour of a man, and the ſincerity of a chriſtian, that they are not "the idle "rumours and angry complaints of an intereſted indivi-"dual, intended to weaken your zeal, or warp your judgment," but the honeſt dictates of a watchful boſom, which throbs with painful anxiety for its country's welfare.

AN ANXIOUS BY-STANDER.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subſcription, in four pages *folio*, on a good letter, and demy paper, in ſize and quality equal to the Pennſylvania Gazette or Journal,

THE PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, that from the ſolicitation and encouragement of ſeveral Gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a Co-partnerſhip, for the purpoſe of printing a News-Paper, to be publiſhed weekly, on *Saturday*, which they engage to do, on the moſt free and impartial principles, conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt ſecrecy and decorum----Upon thoſe principles, and thoſe only, they take the liberty of requeſting the patronage of the Public, aſſuring them that the utmoſt exertion of their abilities and induſtry in every particular will be uſed to make the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER as improving, inſtructive, and entertaining as poſſible. For this purpoſe they intend giving their readers a relation of the moſt remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, collected from the magazines and papers in *Europe* and *America*, as well as from other ſources, having a particular regard to ſuch matters, as ſhall moſt intimately relate to the welfare of the colonies.----To communicate advertiſements of every kind---- The arrival and departure of ſhips---All intereſting marine intelligence---Improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with ſuch ingenious obſervations as may tend to the entertainment of the Public----Nor ſhall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, eſſays, moral, hiſtorical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both ſexes, in this and the neighbouring provinces, whoſe general aſſiſtance is earneſtly requeſted, and to whom the paper ſhall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude---fully intending to eſtabliſh a correſpondence in *Europe*, the ſeveral Colonies in *America*, and Iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*. They hope that all due encouragement will be given to ſo laudable an undertaking, and therefore wiſh to proſecute their deſign, ſo ſoon as a number of ſubſcribers are procured ſufficient *barely* to ſupport the expence, relying on the kindneſs of the Public, for further encouragement, as their performance ſhall appear to deſerve it.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who may pleaſe to favour us with their ſubſcriptions, ſhall (in the City, Diſtrict of *Southwark*, and *Northern Liberties*) have their papers handed to them, at their reſpective houſes, or if in the country, forwarded by the firſt opportunity---Nor ſhall any care be wanting, to tranſmit them to the moſt diſtant cuſtomers, with all the expedition poſſible.---The rates of the paper and advertiſements will be the ſame with thoſe now printed in this city---All advertiſements ſhall be inſerted in order as they come in, and ſhall appear in a fair and conſpicuous manner---And as it is our wiſh, to give the moſt perfect ſatisfaction, our beſt endeavours ſhall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as poſſible, nor ſhall any partial motives whatſoever induce us to ſwerve from the aſſurances we now give the Public.

Together with a publication of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, we propoſe carrying on the Printing Buſineſs, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any perſon that may pleaſe to employ us, will be attended to with reſpect and fidelity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, for the *Pennſylvania Mercury* and *Univerſal Advertiſer* will be taken in by the Publiſhers, at their reſpective houſes; by Mr. JOHN AIREY, at the *Poſt-Office, Philadelphia*, and by ſeveral other Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to whom Subſcription Papers will be immediately diſpatched for that purpoſe.

We are, reſpectfully, the Public's
Moſt obedient friends and ſervants,
ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
Son of JOSHUA.

January 10, 1775.

A PERSON qualified to prepare RAW SILK, with or without mixing with Worſted, either for Stockings, Dorſetteens, Camblets, &c. FIT FOR THE LOOM; will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS CLIFFORD, BENJAMIN MORGAN, or JOHN KAIGHN.

Newtown townſhip, Cumberland county, January 4, 1775.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did perfect eight Notes to *Archibald Hannah*, Blackſmith, of Hopewell townſhip, for the ſum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, one of which, for Forty Pounds, becomes payable the firſt day of March next, the others to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments; the above Notes being given in conſideration for a certain tract of land, but the ſame does not contain the quantity of acres agreed for; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment of the ſaid Notes, or either of them, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ HUGH SMYTH.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the* NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in Market-ſtreet,*

Poor Richard's and the *Pocket Almanacks,*

For the Year 1775.

The Calculations by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

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The following is the PETITION of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of the colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourſelves and the inhabitants of thoſe colonies, who have deputed us to repreſent them in General Congreſs, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A ſtanding army has been kept in theſe colonies, ever ſince the concluſion of the late war, without the conſent of our Aſſemblies; and this army, with a conſiderable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in Chief, and, under him, of the Brigadiers General, has, in time of peace, been rendered ſupreme in all the civil governments in America.

The Commander in Chief of all your Majeſty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a colony.

The charges of uſual offices have been greatly encreaſed, and new, expenſive, and oppreſſive offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts are impowered to receive their ſalaries and fees from the effects condemned by themſelves.

The Officers of the Cuſtoms are impowered to break open and enter houſes, without the authority of any Civil Magiſtrate, founded on legal information.

The Judges of Courts of common law have been made intirely dependent on one part of the legiſlature for their ſalaries, as well as for the duration of their commiſſions.

Counſellors, holding their commiſſions during pleaſure, exerciſe legiſlative authority.

Humble and reaſonable petitions from the Repreſentatives of the people have been fruitleſs.

The Agents of the peeple have been diſcountenanced, and Governors have been inſtructed to prevent the payment of their ſalaries.

Aſſemblies have been frequently and injuriouſly diſſolved, and commerce burthened with many uſeleſs and oppreſſive reſtrictions.

By ſeveral acts of Parliament made in the fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh and eighth years of your Majeſty's reign, duties are impoſed on us, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and the powers of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our conſent; the trial by jury, in many civil caſes, is aboliſhed; enormous forfeitures are incurred for ſlight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages to which they are juſtly liable, and oppreſſive ſecurity is required from owners, before they are allowed to defend their rights.

Both Houſes of Parliament have reſolved, that the coloniſts may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a ſtatute paſſed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and in conſequence thereof attempts have been made to enforce that ſtatute.

A ſtatute was paſſed in the twelfth year of your Majeſty's reign, directing that perſons charged with committing any offence therein deſcribed, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the ſame in any ſhire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of theſe colonies may, in ſundry caſes by that ſtatute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, an act was paſſed for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, another impowering the Governor of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to ſend perſons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial, whereby ſuch offenders may eſcape legal puniſhment; a third for altering the chartered conſtitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, aboliſhing the Engliſh, and reſtoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of Britiſh freemen are ſubject to the latter, and eſtabliſhing an abſolute government, and the Roman Catholic Religion throughout thoſe vaſt regions, that border on the weſterly and northerly boundaries of the free Proteſtant Engliſh ſettlements; and a fifth for the better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

To a ſovereign, who "*glories in the name of Briton,*" the bare recital of theſe acts muſt, we preſume, juſtify the loyal ſubjects who fly to the foot of his throne and implore his clemency for protection againſt them.

From this deſtructive ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, adopted ſince the concluſion of the late war, have flowed thoſe diſtreſſes, dangers, fears and jealouſies, that overwhelm your Majeſty's dutiful coloniſts with affliction; and we defy our moſt ſubtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and theſe colonies from an earlier period, or from other cauſes than we have aſſigned; had they proceeded on our part from a reſtleſs levity of temper, unjuſt impulſes of ambition, or artful ſuggeſtions of ſeditious perſons, we ſhould merit the opprobrious terms frequently beſtowed on us by thoſe we revere. But, ſo far from promoting innovations, we have only oppoſed them, and can be charged with no offence, unleſs it be one to receive injuries and be ſenſible of them.

Had our creator been pleaſed to give us exiſtence in a land of ſlavery, the ſenſe of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but, thanks be to his adorable goodneſs, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our rights under the auſpices of your royal anceſtors, whoſe family was ſeated on the Britiſh throne to reſcue and ſecure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and deſpotiſm of a ſuperſtitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majeſty, we are confident, juſtly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wiſdom muſt approve the ſenſibility, that teaches your ſubjects anxiouſly to guard the bleſſing they received from divine providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which elevated the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick to the imperial dignity it now poſſeſſes.

The apprehenſion of being degraded into a ſtate of ſervitude from the pre-eminent rank of Engliſh freemen, while our minds retain the ſtrongeſt love of liberty, and clearly foreſee the miſeries preparing for us and our poſterity, excites emotions in our hearts, which, though we cannot deſcribe, we ſhould not wiſh to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as ſubjects, in the manner we do, ſilence would be diſloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquility of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majeſty, and regard for the preſervation of ourſelves and our poſterity, the primary obligations of nature and of ſociety, command us to entreat your royal attention, and, as your Majeſty enjoys the ſignal diſtinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be diſpleaſing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on thoſe deſigning and dangerous men, who, daringly interpoſing themſelves between your royal perſon and your faithful ſubjects, and for ſeveral years paſt inceſſantly employed to diſſolve the bonds of ſociety, by abuſing your Majeſty's authority, miſrepreſenting your American ſubjects, and proſecuting the moſt deſperate and irritating projects of oppreſſion, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries, too ſevere to be any longer tolerable, to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe by our complaints.

Theſe ſentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majeſty's ſervice. Yet ſo greatly have we been miſrepreſented, that a neceſſity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our conſent, "to defray the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and the defence, protection and ſecurity of the colonies." But we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that ſuch proviſion has been and will be made for defraying the two firſt articles, as has been and ſhall be judged, by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral colonies, juſt and ſuitable to their reſpective circumſtances; and for the defence, protection and ſecurity of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earneſty deſire may immediately be done, would be fully ſufficient, at leaſt in time of peace; and in caſe of war, your faithful coloniſts will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to your Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies, and raiſing forces. Yielding to no Britiſh ſubjects in affectionate attachment to your Majeſty's perſon, family and government, we too dearly prize that privilege of expreſſing that attachment, by thoſe proofs which are honourable to the Prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to reſign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we ſhould at this time have been peaceably, chearfully and uſefully, employed in recommending ourſelves by every teſtimony of devotion to your Majeſty, and of veneration to the ſtate from which we derive our origin. But though now expoſed to unexpected and unnatural ſcenes of diſtreſs, by a contention with that nation on whoſe parental guidance, on all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence conſtantly truſted, and therefore can derive no inſtruction in our preſent unhappy and perplexing circumſtances from any former experience, yet we doubt not the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct, will juſtify us at that grand tribunal before which all mankind muſt ſubmit to judgment.

We aſk but for peace, liberty and ſafety. We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connexion with Great-Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain.

Filled with ſentiments of duty to your Majeſty, and of affection to our parent ſtate, deeply impreſſed by our education, and ſtrongly confirmed by our reaſon, and anxious to evince the ſincerity of theſe diſpoſitions, we preſent this petition only to obtain redreſs of grievances, and relief from fears and jealouſies, occaſioned by the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations adopted ſince the cloſe of the late war, for raiſing a revenue in America, extending the powers of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, trying perſons in Great-Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America, affecting the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec; by the abolition of which ſyſtem, the harmony between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, ſo neceſſary to the happineſs of both, and ſo ardently deſired by the latter, and uſual intercourſes, will be immediately reſtored.

In the magnanimity and juſtice of your Majeſty and Parliament we confide, for a redreſs of our other grievances, truſting, that when the cauſes of our apprehenſions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accuſtomed in our happier days to enjoy. For, appealing to that Being who thoroughly ſearches the hearts of his creatures, we ſolemnly profeſs, that our Councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending deſtruction.

Permit us then, moſt gracious Sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmoſt humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whoſe pure religion our enemies are undermining, for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your ſubjects happy, and keeping them united; for the intereſt of your family, depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it, for the ſafety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almoſt unavoidable dangers and diſtreſſes; that your Majeſty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the ſame bands of law, loyalty, faith and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not ſuffer the tranſcendent relation formed by theſe ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that, if attained, never can compenſate for the calamities thro' which they muſt be gained.

We therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty, that your royal authority and interpoſition may be uſed for our relief, and that a gracious anſwer may be given to this petition.

That your Majeſty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy ſubjects, and that your deſcendants may inherit your proſperity and dominions till time ſhall be no more, is, and always will be, our ſincere and fervent prayer.

B O S T O N, January 2.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants the town of Boſton, by adjournment, at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday laſt.

Mr. A D A M S in the Chair.

The Committee appointed to take under conſideration a paper ſigned T. GAGE, being an anſwer to a letter written to General Gage by the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Preſident of the late Continental Congreſs—Reported as follows, viz.

WE would not, unleſs urged by the cleareſt neceſſity, have taken up the conſideration of General GAGE's letter to the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; late Preſident of the Honourable Continental Congreſs; but we conceive that letter, though it appears to be addreſſed to a gentleman in his private capacity, has a ſtrong tendency to impreſs the whole continent with ſentiments very unfavourable to this afflicted town. We ſhall not intentionally throw any diſagreeable imputations upon the General, but ſhall endeavour only to defend ourſelves againſt the injurious tendency of his letter.—The General, contrary to the known ſenſe of every man of common underſtanding, has been pleaſed to inſinuate, that the complaints of the town of Boſton againſt his conduct were utterly groundleſs and unreaſonable; and would have the continent believe that not he but the people of this province, and eſpecially the inhabitants of Boſton, were the aggreſſors in all the differences which have ariſen. We freely acknowledge that the arrival of a Britiſh army, with a profeſſed deſign of enforcing acts of the Britiſh Parliament, deſtructive of our liberties, gave a great and univerſal alarm, and it cannot appear ſtrange that we ſhould be conſidering of the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve our juſt rights and privileges: We hoped, however, that peaceable and gentle means would have effected our deliverance: We believed that his Excellency would have laid ſome propoſals before the General Aſſembly, which he had ſummoned to meet at Salem; but after treating both the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives in a manner which we ſhall not animadvert on, he was pleaſed to diſſolve the Aſſembly: The people were then compelled to turn their thoughts and attention to other methods of preventing the impending deſtructions. And though thus diſtreſſed, his Excellency would gladly have prevented them from availing themſelves of the counſel of each other in Town Meetings, and actually ordered the marching of a body of armed ſoldiers to diſperſe the inhabitants of the town of Salem, when peaceably aſſembled to conſult upon the moſt important intereſts of themſelves and their poſterity: This was followed by the ſeizing of the powder in the magazine at Cambridge, and of the cannon which had been lent to the firſt regiment in Middleſex. The mounting a number of field pieces on an eminence in Boſton Common, ſtationing guards in various parts of the town, and many other acts, which could not leave any doubt in the minds of the people of the General's intention to employ military force againſt the province, at length rouſed the people to think of defending themſelves and their property by arms, if nothing leſs could ſave them from violence and rapine. For the juſtification of the conduct of the people in that reſpect we may ſafely appeal to the continent—to the world, and to the ſupreme omniſcient Governor of the univerſe. All the tranſactions from the firſt arrival of the troops we hope will hereafter be critically and judiciouſly examined: And we truſt that the time will come, when we ſhall have a fair and impartial hearing. We mean not now to give particular anſwers, except to ſuch parts of the General's letter as ſeem to charge the Continental Congreſs with having miſconceived the facts ſtated in their letter to him.

Firſt, His Excellency ſays, that from the letter (meaning the letter of the Honourable Continental Congreſs) "People would be led to believe that works were raiſed againſt the town of Boſton, private property invaded, the ſoldiers ſuffered to inſult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country ſhut up and moleſted." How far his Excellency was governed by the conſideration of what anſwer he ſhould make when he gave this turn to the expreſſions of the Congreſs, need not be inquired into. To this charge his Excellency replies, that "there is not a ſingle gun pointed againſt the town." His Excellency did not advert to the number of field pieces which were, at the time that letter was written, and long before, pointed againſt the town from the common; but if the aſſertion had been literally true, it would not in the leaſt affect the point under conſideration.

Are not the works erected on the neck in reality erected againſt the town? Are they not deſigned to intimidate the inhabitants, and to lead them to think they are altogether in the power of the army?—The Continental Congreſs plainly expreſs the ſenſe in which they mean to be underſtood by his Excellency. They ſay, "that the "fortifications erecting within that town (Boſton) the "frequent invaſions of private property, and the repeated inſults they (the inhabitants) receive from the ſol- "diery, have given them great reaſon to ſuſpect a plan "is formed very deſtructive to them, and tending to "to overthrow the liberties of America." The General, therefore, has in no way anſwered the charge brought againſt him, but only by varying the expreſſion attempted to elude it. The next aſſertion is, that "no man's property has been ſeized on or hurt, except the King's." We need not enumerate all the inſtances of property ſeized; it is enough to ſay, that a number of cannon, the property of a reſpectable merchant in the town, were ſeized and carried off by force—That timber and lumber have been violently taken from the owners—That rightful proprietors have been drawn from their lands—and it is impoſſible for us to mention one half the inſtances, in which property has been hurt; they are notorious to every inhabitant, and have been made known to the public from time to time.

His Excellency is pleaſed to ſay, that the troops have given leſs cauſe for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it. What care has been taken, it is not our part to determine; we are ready to admit the moſt candid opinion: But we beg leave to ſay, that the inſults received from the officers and ſoldiers have been, in many inſtances, ſuch as were ſhocking to a ſpirited people; and which humanity, in ſome inſtances, decency in others, and in all, a generous diſpoſition to avoid placing even thoſe who have injured us in an odious light, prevent us from giving a particular account of.

The General declares, that "the communication be- "tween the town and country has been always free "and unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill." We ſhall only give the facts. Guards were fixed at every entrance into the town.—No perſon was allowed to croſs the ferry to Charleſtown after 8 o'clock in the evening, however urgent his buſineſs.—Paſſengers on the neck ſtopped for hours by the guard, their property injured or deſtroyed—One inhabitant ſtopt in his chaiſe, and his horſe ſtabbed with a bayonet, others ſhamefully beaten, abuſed, and confined, and many other inſtances very alarming to our friends in the country, whoſe free ingreſs to the town is eſſential to our ſubſiſtence.

The General perhaps might not juſtify theſe enormities; but could he not have prevented them, by removing the cauſe of thoſe frequent abuſes? Be that as it may, could he with juſtice aſſert, that "the communicaton be- "tween the town and country has been always free and "unmoleſted, and is ſo ſtill?"

We wiſh the General had given us ſome particular inſtances concerning "the menaces of blood and ſlaughter, "which he intimates made it his duty to alarm and di- "ſtreſs the people in the manner he hath already done." We doubt not that we ſhall be able fully to anſwer his Excellency whenever he is pleaſed to deſcend to particulars; we can only ſay, at preſent, that we conceive his Excellency to have been very ill adviſed in the meaſures

he has purſued, and that we ardently wiſh for an opportunity to meet our accuſers upon equal ground.

The above report having been duly conſidered, it was voted nem. con. that the ſame be accepted; and that the Moderator of this Meeting be deſired to tranſmit a copy of the report to the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Eſq; by the firſt opportunity.

The following vote, expreſſive of the gratitude of the town, for the benevolent aſſiſtance received from the other colonies, under our preſent calamities, and the kind recommendation of the late reſpectable Continental Congreſs for the future---paſſed nem. con.

WHEREAS the town of Boſton is unfortunately become the moſt ſtriking monument of Miniſterial tyranny and barbarity, as is particularly exhibited in the ſudden ſhutting up this port, and thereby cruelly depriving the inhabitants of this metropolis of the means they have hitherto uſed to ſupport their families, and thereby reduced them to a ſtarving condition. And whereas our brethren in the other colonies, well knowing that we are ſuffering in the common cauſe of America and of mankind, have from a generous and brotherly diſpoſition contributed largely towards our ſupport, in this time of our general diſtreſs, without which many of our worthy and virtuous citizens muſt have been in imminent danger of periſhing with cold and hunger: And whereas the Honourable Members of the Continental Congreſs have kindly recommended us to our Siſter Colonies, as worthy of further ſupport from them, while the iron hand of unremitted oppreſſion lies heavy upon us: Therefore voted, that this town, truly ſenſible of the generous aſſiſtance they have received from their ſympathyſing brethren, return them their warmeſt and moſt ſincere thanks for the ſame, and pray that GOD, whoſe beneficence they ſo glorioufly imitate, may beſtow upon them the bleſſings he has promiſed to all thoſe, who feed the hungry and cloathe the naked: And the thanks of this town are accordingly hereby given to our benefactors aforementioned, and to the Honourable Members of the Congreſs, for their benevolence towards us, expreſſed as aforeſaid, which ſupport, if continued, cannot fail of animating to remain ſtedfaſt in the defence of the rights of America.

The Town then made choice of the following gentlemen for their Delegates, at the Provincial Congreſs, deſigned to be held at the town of Cambridge on or before the firſt of February next, viz.

The Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, The Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; JOSEPH WARREN, Eſq; Dr. BENJAMIN CHURCH, Mr. OLIVER WENDELL, Mr. JOHN PITTS.

The Meeting was then adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday of February next, at Eleven o'Clock.

Atteſt, WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 16.

Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, agreeable to his Honour the Lieut. Governor's Proclamation, but a Sufficiency of Members not appearing to make a Houſe, they adjourned from Day to Day until Friday, when his Honour was pleaſed to open the Sixth Seſſion with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

I THINK it unneceſſary at this Time particularly to recommend to your Attention the ordinary Buſineſs of the Legiſlature; whatever may be found conducive to the Dignity of his Majeſty's Government, or the Happineſs of his People in this Colony, I ſhall cheerfully promote.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

The Support of his Majeſty's Government, and other Allowances for his Service, I doubt not you will readily provide for.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

We cannot ſufficiently lament the preſent diſordered State of the Colonies. The Diſpute between Great-Britain and her American Dominions, is now brought to the moſt alarming Criſis, and fills every humane Breaſt with the deepeſt Affliction. It is to you, Gentlemen, in this anxious Moment, that your Country looks up for Council; and on you it, in a great Meaſure, depends to reſcue her from Evils of the moſt ruinous Tendency. Exert yourſelves then with the Firmneſs becoming your important Office. If your Conſtituents are diſcontented and apprehenſive, examine their Complaints with Calmneſs and Deliberation, and determine upon them with an honeſt Impartiality. If you find them to be well grounded, purſue the Means of Redreſs which the Conſtitution has pointed out: Supplicate the Throne, and our moſt gracious Sovereign will hear and relieve you with paternal Tenderneſs. But I entreat you, as you regard the Happineſs of your Country, to diſcountenance every Meaſure which may increaſe our Diſtreſs: And anxious for the Re-eſtabliſhment of Harmony, with that Power with which you are connected by the Ties of Blood, Religion, Intereſt and Duty, prove yourſelves, by your Conduct on this Occaſion, earneſtly ſolicitous for a cordial and permanent Reconciliation.

Gentlemen of the Council, and General Aſſembly,

In the Abſence of our moſt worthy Governor in Chief, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by his extenſive Abilities than his Zeal for the Honour of the Crown and his Affection for the People of this Province, and at ſo critical a Conjuncture, it gives me great Conſolation that I can repoſe the utmoſt Confidence in your Wiſdom, your Attachment to the Conſtitution, and your Regard for the Intereſt of the Britiſh Empire. And you may be aſſured that my moſt ſtrenuous Efforts ſhall be exerted to co-operate with you, in reſtoring that Tranquility which muſt be the ardent Deſire of every wiſe, virtuous and loyal Subject.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 12.

By the Committee for Anne-Arundel County, and City of Annapolis, December 24, 1774.

A LETTER from the Committee of Philadelphia, with one from Thomas Charles Williams to that, and another to this Committee, were read and conſidered, and thereupon it is reſolved, that the Conceſſions of the ſaid Thomas Charles Williams, contained in his ſaid Letters, are not preciſe or full, and therefore not ſatisfactory.

RESOLVED, That upon an Acknowledgment being made in Writing by the ſaid Thomas Charles Williams, and inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, that after he had Knowledge of the Reſolutions of this County and City, and after the Merchants of this Province had declined to import Tea, he, with Deſign to avail himſelf of an Advantage from an expected Scarcity of that Article, imported Tea into this Province, and that he thereby, as far as ſuch Example would influence, ſupported the aſſumed Power of Parliament to tax America, and endangered the Rights and Liberties of America:—That he is ſincerely ſorry for his Offence, that he will not commit the leaſt Infringement of the Continental Aſſociation, or any Reſolution of this Province, but will contribute his Aſſiſtance to the Support of the American Oppoſition: it is the Opinion of this Committee, that no further Proceedings ought to be had againſt him.

Teſt. true Copy. JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Com.

THOMAS FRENCH, jun.
JOHN PURVIANCE.

I, the above named Thomas C. Williams, do hereby certify, that the above reſolve is publiſhed at my deſire, and as a proof of my acquieſcence therein, I do hereby give my aſſent to the ſeveral engagements therein required of me; witneſs my hand, this ſecond day of January, 1775. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 18.

The SPEECH of his Excellency Governor FRANKLIN *to both Houſes, at the Opening of the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, at Perth-Amboy, on the 13th of January, 1775.*

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

ALTHO' not more than ten Months have elapſed ſince your laſt Meeting in General Aſſembly, yet, as there are ſeveral Matters of Importance which require the particular Attention of the Legiſlature, I have thought it proper to give you as early an Opportunity of tranſacting the public Buſineſs, as was conſiſtent with your Conveniency.

Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The Support of Government having been expired ever ſince the firſt of October, I muſt recommend that Matter to your early Conſideration.

The Barrack Maſter's Accounts for the Expenditure of the Money granted laſt Year for the Supply of the King's Troops ſhall be laid before you as ſoon as they can be prepared.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

It would argue not only a great Want of Duty to his Majeſty, but of Regard to the good People of this Province, were I, on this Occaſion, to paſs over in Silence the late alarming Tranſactions in this and the neighbouring Colonies, or not endeavour to prevail on you to exert yourſelves in preventing thoſe Miſchiefs to this Country, which, without your timely Interpoſition, will, in all Probability, be the Conſequence.

It is not for me to decide on the particular Merits of the Diſpute between Great-Britain and her Colonies, nor do I mean to cenſure thoſe, who conceive themſelves aggrieved, for aiming at a Redreſs of their Grievances. It is a Duty they owe themſelves, their Country, and their Poſterity.

All that I would wiſh to guard you againſt, is the giving any Countenance or Encouragement to that deſtructive Mode of Proceeding, which has been unhappily adopted in Part by ſome of the Inhabitants in this Colony, and has been carried ſo far in others as totally to ſubvert their former Conſtitution. It has already ſtruck at the Authority of one of the Branches of the Legiſlature in a particular Manner. And, if you Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, ſhould give your Approbation to Tranſactions of this Nature, you will do as much as lies in your Power to deſtroy that Form of Government, of which you are an important Part, and which it is your Duty by all lawful Means to preſerve. To you, your Conſtituents have intruſted a peculiar Guardianſhip of their Rights and Privileges. You are their legal Repreſentatives, and you cannot, without a manifeſt Breach of your Truſt, ſuffer any Body of Men in this or any of the other Provinces, to uſurp and exerciſe any of the Powers veſted in you by the Conſtitution. It behoves you particularly, who muſt be conſtitutionally ſuppoſed to ſpeak the Senſe of the People at large, to be extremely cautious in conſenting to any Act, whereby you may engage them as Parties in, and make them anſwerable for, Meaſures which may have a Tendency to involve them in Difficulties far greater than thoſe they aim to avoid.

Beſides, there is not, Gentlemen, the leaſt Neceſſity, conſequently there will not be the leaſt Excuſe, for your running any ſuch Riſks, on the preſent Occaſion. If you are really diſpoſed to repreſent to the King any Inconveniencies you conceive yourſelves to lie under, or to make any Propoſitions on the preſent State of America, I can aſſure you, from the beſt Authority, that ſuch Repreſentations or Propoſitions will be properly attended to, and certainly have greater Weight coming from each Colony in its ſeparate Capacity, than in a Channel, of the Propriety and Legality of which there may be much Doubt.

You have now pointed out to you, Gentlemen, two Roads;---one evidently leading to Peace, Happineſs, and a Reſtoration of the public Tranquility;---the other inevitably conducting you to Anarchy, Miſery, and all the Horrors of a Civil War. Your Wiſdom, your Prudence, your Regard for the true Intereſts of the People, will be beſt known when you have ſhewn to which Road you give the Preference. If to the former, you will probably afford Satisfaction to the moderate, the ſober, and the diſcreet Part of your Conſtituents. If to the latter, you will perhaps for a Time give Pleaſure to the warm, the raſh and the inconſiderate among them, who, I would willingly hope, violent as is the Temper of the preſent Times, are not even now the Majority. But it may be well for you to remember, ſhould any Calamity hereafter befal them, from your Compliance with their Inclinations, inſtead of purſuing, as you ought, the Dictates of your own Judgment, that the Conſequences of their returning to a proper Senſe of their Conduct may prove deſervedly fatal to yourſelves.

I ſhall ſay no more at preſent on this diſagreeable Subject, but only to repeat an Obſervation I made to a former Aſſembly on a ſimilar Occaſion. "Every Breach of the "Conſtitution, whether it proceeds from the Crown "or the People, is, in its Effects, equally deſtructive to "the Rights of both: It is the Duty therefore of thoſe, "who are intruſted with Government, to be equally "careful in guarding againſt Encroachments from the "one as the other. But *it is* (ſays one of the wiſeſt of "Men) *a moſt infallible Symptom of the dangerous State "of Liberty, when the chief Men of a free Country ſhew a "greater Regard to Popularity than to their own Judgment.*"

Council Chamber, W. FRANKLIN.
Jan. 16, 1775.

Committee Chamber, January 16, 1775.

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia received the following Letter from the Committee of Correſpondence for York County.

GENTLEMEN, *York, Jan.* 7, 1775.

WE received your favour of the 23d ult. and preſented the ſame to the Committee of this county on the Thurſday following, when Deputies were choſen to meet the Deputies of the other counties in Provincial Congreſs, at Philadelphia, on the 23d inſtant.

Tho' the Carliſle Court happens in the ſame week with the Congreſs, and though it is probable the weather will be unfavourable at that time, yet the Deputies are determined to be at the Congreſs, if the Saſquehanna be paſſable.

The inhabitants of this county have hitherto been unanimous in any ſteps taken towards the preſervation of the liberties of this country, and ſeem reſolved to carry into execution ſuch further meaſures as may be directed in Provincial Congreſs. We are, Gentlemen, with great reſpect, *Your humble ſervants,*

The Committee of Correſpondence.

On Tueſday, the 10th inſt. departed this life, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. JAMES PELLER, of this city. He diſcharged the public truſt repoſed in him for a great number of years, with that honeſty, integrity, and true worthineſs of character, which few can equal; and on the Thurſday following his remains were interred in Chriſt-Church burying-ground, attended by a reſpectable number of his friends and fellow-citizens.

The ſhip Betſey, Captain Kyle, from Liſbon for this Port, in coming up our Bay, ran aſhore on the Brandywine, on Thurſday laſt, and is intirely loſt.

Yeſterday ſeveral veſſels came up to town, that had been detained below by the ice.

*** *The Piece ſigned a* PHILADELPHIAN *is omitted this Week for Want of Room.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig John, J. Aſhmead, from Barbados.

Outwards. Snow Nancy, T. Crooker, and Ship Belle, T. Jones, for Jamaica. Brig Endeavour, J. Caldwell, Londonderry. Brig John, J. Aſhmead, Barbados.

Cleared. Ship Liberty, J. Scott, and Sloop Maria, S. Balle, to London. Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingſworth, Dominica. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Cadiz.

TO-MORROW, at Nine o' Clock,

At FOOTMAN and JEYES's Vendue Store,

WILL begin the SALE of a large Aſſortment of Merchandize; amongſt which are 100 pieces Iriſh linens; 50 pieces calicoes; 50 pieces linen and cotton checks; 100 dozen check handkerchiefs; worſted hoſe, broadcloths, naps, ſwanſkins, coatings, duffils, ſtrouds, halfthicks, penningſtones, camblets, durants, tammies, calimancoes, &c. &c.

Alſo 12 Silver Watches; Houſhold Furniture, and Wearing Apparel. ‖ 1w.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. GEORGE's SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Monday Evening, the 23d inſt. at 6 o' Clock.

Jan. 16, 1774. RICHARD PETERS, jun. Secretary. ¶

THE Members of *The Society of Engliſhmen and Sons of Engliſhmen, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in Diſtreſs*, are requeſted to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at Carpenters-Hall, on Monday, the 23d Inſtant, at Five in the Evening. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several Members to be ballotted for. *January* 16.

TO BE LETT,

THE STORE now occupied by CADWALLADER and SAMUEL MORRIS, on the North Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet; it will do either for a Store or Dwelling-houſe or both. Enquire of JOHN MORRIS. ¶

PLUNKET FLEESON, UPHOLSTERER,

At the Corner of Fourth and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

CONTINUES to carry on the Upholſterer's Buſineſs, in the moſt faſhionable and uſeful manner, and as he flatters himſelf that he has been as ſucceſsful as any other of that buſineſs here, in giving ſatisfaction to his many kind employers for a number of years, hopes for the continuance of their employment, and will not be wanting in his utmoſt endeavours to oblige them, and all others who may favour him with their cuſtom, by executing their commands with due care and application, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He likewiſe continues to make and prepare, for ſea or land, DRUMS and COLOURS, and other Military Inſtruments, of the moſt approved kinds, and will endeavour to execute any diſtant orders with the utmoſt diſpatch. ¶

N. B. The Upholſterer's Buſineſs is at preſent carried on by *PLUNKET FLEESON* and *SON.*

FOR SALE,

TEN THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, in what is called New-Virginia, either together or in ſmaller tracts, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the North Mountain; on which mountain there is a fine range for cattle, and may remain ſo, as this tract commands the paſſage up to it, and therefore very ſuitable for raiſing ſtock, having a large proportion of watered meadow; is good wheat land, and has ſeveral good ſtone buildings, and ſome ſeats for mills; is about 12 miles from Wincheſter, and about 80 miles from Alexandria, a thriving ſea port, where there is a market for wheat, flour and other country produce. For further information, and terms, apply to JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia, or ISAAC ZANE, at Marlborough Iron-works, near the ſaid land.

N. B. *John Pemberton* has *Trenton* Steel, and ſome Iron Ware, for SALE. *Philadelphia, Firſt-Month* 17, 1775. *Tbtf.*

To be SOLD, or LETT for a Term of Years,

A VALUABLE Meſſuage and Lot of LAND, in the Northern Liberties, whereon the Subſcriber now dwells; bounded Weſtward by Front-ſtreet, Northward by Thomas Cuthbert and others, Eaſtward by the River Delaware, Southward by Jeremiah Warder's Ground, &c. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to HENRY WOODROW.

N. B. The Title is indiſputable. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ZEBULON RUDULPH, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts to MARTHA RUDULPH, Executrix, or to TOBIAS RUDULPH, her Attorney.

On Saturday next (weather permitting) will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, wine in quarter caſks, ſugar, melaſſes, lamp and tanners oil, blubber, madder, and ſundry other goods. ¶

Philadelphia, January 16, 1775.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

WAS LOST in this city, on the 10th or 11th inſt. a red Morocco Leather POCKET-BOOK, with a ſilver ſpring claſp, in which were five or ſix Maryland Eight Dollar bills, two or three Pennſylvania Fifty Shilling bills, ſundry lottery tickets, and many papers which are valuable to the owner, and cannot be ſerviceable to any other perſon. The above reward will be paid by the Printers hereof for the book and what it contained when loſt; and for the book and papers only, TWO POUNDS.

Firſt-Month (January) 14, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN *out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Newgarden townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the tenth inſtant, a dark brown or black MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, 14 hands 1 or 2 inches high, low carriage, thin ſhort mane, both hind feet white, branded* CD *on the near buttock, paces a travel, and trots ſmart; has windgalls on her near fore foot, at the paſtern joint; ſhod all round, 5 or 6 years old. Was taken at the ſame time, a new bag, marked* Henry Dixon, *at full length,* No. 7, *with vermillion. Any perſon or perſons ſecuring the mare only, ſo as the owner may have her again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *reward, and all reaſonable charges; and if the thief is brought to juſtice, the above reward, paid by* HENRY DIXSON. ‖ 8w.

WAS FOUND, on the 11th of this inſtant January, in the Yard of the Subſcriber, living in Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, a MAN's SADDLE and SADDLE-CLOTH. Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have it again, on proving his Property and paying Charges.

¶ HENRY O'NEAL.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on the First of April next,

A LARGE two story STONE HOUSE, and stables for 24 horses, a large shed, and smoke-house; together with the lot of ground whereon they stand, containing an acre and a half; there are about 100 good bearing apple-trees on the land, and a good well of water in the yard, that never fails; there has formerly a large store been kept in said house, a good shop being built for that purpose, suitable for any trade, situate on Chestnut-hill, opposite the Sign of the Ship. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the premises, may know the terms, by applying to MICHAEL BARNDOLLER, living on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, half a mile above Levering's tavern.

Said *Barndoller* has a quantity of buck-skins and sheep-skins ready dressed, and breeches ready made, where persons may be supplied very reasonably. *Jan.* 7, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living on Pocomoke River, Worcester County, Maryland,

THE plantation on which he now lives, containing upwards of 800 acres of good land, with the following valuable improvements,---an elegant and convenient dwelling-house, compleatly finished, two stories high, four rooms upon a floor, with six fire-places; a good cook-house, 3 rooms below, 22 by 28; a good brick weaving-house, 20 by 16; a brick Negroe quarter, with two rooms, 40 by 20; a granary, with an excellent cellar underneath, 25 by 25; a barn, 40 by 20, with 10 feet sheds quite round; a new corn-house, 30 by 8; a cyder and meat-house, joined together, 20 by 15; a milk-house, 12 by 12.---All these houses are covered with cypress shingles, some of them newly built, and all in very good repair, besides some other small houses; and a grist-mill in good order: There are four apple-orchards on the said land, some of the trees Hughes's crab, young and thriving, very excellent for making cyder, with other fruit trees, of various kinds; besides the above, there are 140 acres of valuable cypress swamp.

The above plantation is beautifully situated upon Pocomoke, a fine navigable river, where vessels are constantly passing to and from Baltimore and Norfolk to Snow-hill town, about 10 miles above the said plantation. The purchaser, upon paying one third of the purchase money, may have a reasonable time for paying the other two thirds, upon giving his bond, with good security. The premises may be entered on the first day of January 1776, or the houses may be had sooner, if desired.

‖ 7 *f* 6. WILLIAM ALLEN.

N. B. For further terms, apply as above, or to Doctor MOSES ALLEN, living in Talbot county, Maryland,

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Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the 30th day of January instant, on the premises, a certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground, situate in the Falls township, containsix acres, or thereabouts; now in the possession of James Moon; bounded by land of William Satterthwaite, Thomas Paxson, and others; late the estate of Daniel Creely, the elder; seized and taken in execution by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the second day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and piece or lot of ground, containing about 30 acres, situate in the township of Plumsted; now in possession of Thomas Shewell; bounded by lands of William Allen, Esq; Charles Stewart, Joseph Ellicott, and others; late the estate of Henry Godschalk; seized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the 10th day of February next, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, containing 93 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Warwick; bounded by land of George Waters, Joseph Galloway, Esq; Samuel Flack, and a great road; whereon is erected a saw-mill; late the estate of Jacob Lapp; seized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain large brick messuage and lot of ground, situate in Manheim town, Lancaster county; also the rents, issues and profits arising out of 300 lots, more or less, situate in said town; also seven large out-lots, containing 74 acres of land; the whole lots and tenements being more particularly described in a mortgage from Henry William Steigle to Isaac Cox, dated the 2d day of February, 1770, and recorded at Lancaster, in the Recorder's Office: All seized and taken in execution, as the property of Henry William Steigle, and to be sold by

January 4, 1775. JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 12th of December 1774, from the subscriber, in Southampton township, Bucks county, a BAY MARE COLT, with a large white spot in her forehead, one hind foot white, not docked, a year old past; I bought her of one James Evans, in the said township, for 9l. 10s. who said she had been kept near Schuylkill last summer. Whoever can give any intelligence where the said Colt is, so that I may have her again, shall have a reasonable reward, paid by

¶ HENRY KREWSEN.

Reading Goal, January 6, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of Reading, in Berks County, an Irish Servant Girl, named SALLY BOYD, and says she belongs to Jacob James, at the Sign of the Turk's-Head, in Chester County. Her Master is desired to come, pay the Charges, and take her away, in three Weeks from the Date of this Advertisement, otherwise she will be sold for the same, by

¶ PAUL KERBER, Goaler.

TAKEN up, a strayed red COW, with a white head and small round horns, her hind legs half white; she has a white streak across her neck and back, and is about six years old. The owner is desired to come and pay for the keeping of her, and other charges, to me GETO COX, when he may have her again, by applying to GEORGE EGERT, in Campingtown, near the Sign of the Rainbow, in Second-street, Philadelphia. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that there came to the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Windsor township, York county, TWO BAY MARES, of about 12 hands high, the one 13 years of age, and the other about 7, each of them has a small bell, both saddle marked, and the oldest of them has a small star and one white foot. Whoever has lost said creatures, on paying reasonable charges, may have them, by applying to

January 5, 1775. GEORGE MURRAY. §

Gloucester County, December 24, 1774.

THE Owners of the Repaupo Meadows are desired to meet the Managers, on Saturday, the 28th Day of January next, at the Mouth of Repaupo Creek, to claim their Properties therein, and to assist in directing the said Managers to raise a further Sum of Money, towards defraying the Expence in banking the said Meadows, and stopping, the said Repaupo Creek, agreeable to a Law of the Province of New-Jersey.

¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk of the Company.

WILLIAM WOODBURN, Whip-maker, who came passenger with Captain M'Cullough, from Belfast, and MARGARET WOODBURN, are desired to call on JOEL BAILY, of West-Bradford, Chester county, and discharge their Redemption Money, otherwise they may expect some farther Publication to their Disadvantage, by JOEL BAILY.

N. B. It is supposed they are gone towards Carlisle. ¶

AUCTION OF BOOKS

WILL commence, by ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctionier, at his Auction Room, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1775, and will continue for Five or Six Evenings successively.

N. B. Among this Collection are Ruffhead's, Morgan's and Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 Vols.----Curious Voyages from the Harleian Library, 2 Vols.---Atkins's Reports----New History of London---Beawes's Lex Mercatoria---Smollett's State of all Nations, 8 Vols.---Hume's History of England, 8 Vols.---Leland on Revelation, 2 Vols.---Lord Kaims's Sketches of the History of Man, 4 Vols.--Swift, Sterne, and Hervey's Works; with many other Authors of great Excellence, both ancient and modern.---Printed Catalogues will be ready for the Curious on Monday, the 14th. 2 W.

At the REQUEST *of a number of his* FELLOW-CITIZENS.

DOCTOR RUSH will deliver eight Lectures on such parts of CHEMISTRY as abound with the greatest variety of the most useful and entertaining facts and experiments, in the College of this city. The subjects of these Lectures will be as follow:

Of the effects of heat upon all bodies. Of the history of cold. Of climates. Of the structure of thermometers, &c. Of the phænomena of mixture, and of the laws of chemical attraction. Of the chemical apparatus. Of the objects of chemistry. Of simple and compound salts. Of the manufactories of salt petre and gun-powder. Of the irregularity in the arrangement of the strata of earths on the surface of the globe. Of the manufactories of glass and porcelane. Of inflammable bodies. Of phosphorus. Of æther. Of the causes of meteors, fire damps, &c. Of the metals. Of the art of alchemy, or the Philosophers stone. Of the causes of earthquakes and volcanos. Of mineral waters. Of the nature, origin and uses of fixed air. Of the chemical history of vegetables. Of fermentation. Of wines, beer, &c. Of the chemical history of animal bodies. Of the elements or principles of agriculture.

These Lectures will begin on Tuesday, the 10th of January, at six o'clock in the evening, and will be continued three times a week, until the whole are delivered. Tickets at One Guinea each may be had of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Mr. ROBERT AITKIN, and at the London Coffee-house.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of SARAH HARPER, deceased, will be exposed for sale by way of public vendue, at Benjamin M'Veagh's tavern, in Frankford, on the 26th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, in Oxford township, six miles from Philadelphia; Adams's road, so called, leads through the same; bounding by lands of William Buzby, Oxford-Church road, Jacob Niff, and Nathan Whitman; containing 75 acres and upwards, with a log dwelling, a well of good water near the door, a frame barn, a bearing orchard, some meadow, and more may be made, about 30 acres of woodland; the whole in tenantable repair, and may be entered on the 25th of March next; the purchaser paying three fifths of the purchase money at signing the deed, may have four years for one half of the remainder, and five years and nine months for the other half, giving security with interest. Attendance will be given at the time and place by ROBERT HARPER, and ISAIAH WORRELL, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of February next,

A VALUABLE tract of land and plantation, situate in Christiana Hundred, and county of New-Castle, on Delaware, within four miles and an half of Wilmington, and within five miles of Newport, conveniently near to sundry houses of worship of different denominations, containing upwards of 100 acres, about one half thereof is cleared, the uncleared well timbered, and the whole in good repair and well watered, about 10 or 15 acres of watered meadow, to be watered by never failing springs, may easily be made thereon, a part whereof is already cleared; there is a new log-house, one story and an half high, constructed for two rooms on a floor, a new spring-house over a spring just by the door, a new frame barn, with stone stabling under the whole, 35 by 25 feet, lately erected on said premises. The title indisputable. At the same time will be sold an excellent team, horses, waggon and gears. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known, the payments proposed, and reasonable credit given by

THOMAS OGLE.

N. B. Any person or persons inclined to purchase the abovesaid land, may have a view of the bounds and title thereof, any time before the aforesaid day of sale, by applying to THOMAS OGLE aforesaid, inn-holder, in Christiana Hundred. ‡

WANTED, a Person who understands the LATIN CLASSICS, and is properly qualified to be an Assistant in a Grammar School. Such a One will hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Reverend Doctor PETERS, Doctor SMITH, or Mr. DUCHE, in Philadelphia.

Baltimore County, Maryland, October 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, at Northampton Furnace, an Irish indented servant man, named THOMAS HARNET, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, long visage, fair complexion, grey eyes, short dark brown hair, much pitted with the small-pox, a thick square-made fellow, has some stoppage in his speech, is well acquainted in and about Philadelphia, and from that down about New-Castle; he has been a butcher, but has worked with a tanner in Philadelphia, also at ditching and grubbing, and has lived in and about Chestnut-Level: He says he has two brothers, William and James Harnet, one of whom lives about 5 miles from Philadelphia, as an overseer for some gentleman, and the other about 9 miles. He says he has formerly lived with one Hugh Steel, in Hance's Neck, near New-Castle, with whom he left a bond of one of his brothers to him for 60l. Pennsylvania currency, when he went home to Ireland about twelve or eighteen months ago. He had on when he went away an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, upper jacket of white kersey with leather buttons, an under lappelled ditto of red striped gingham with sleeves, and white horn buttons with brass shanks, coarse country made shoes nailed in the heels, and an old felt hat bound round the brim. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his masters may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ 8 w. CHARLES RIDGELY and HOWARD.

THREE LOTS of GROUND, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 19 acres, on a road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown and Frankford, between Mr. Henry Keppele, junior, and Dr. Thomas Bond's country seats, being a healthy, high, airy situation, commands a very extensive and agreeable prospect, and has an excellent spring of water thereon. Those who incline to purchase the whole, or any part thereof may know the terms, by applying to

CHRISTIANA JUSTICE, at Andrew Dox's.

N. B. The purchaser may fix the time of payment.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his STORE, opposite CHRIST-CHURCH, in Second-street,

HATH ON SALE,

LOOKING-GLASSES, from 14l. to 3l. each, some of them highly finished, in oval frames, carved and gilt.

CHINA. Bowls from two gallons to half a pint; compleat dining-table setts; enamelled and pencilled tea-table setts; soop tureens, 2 sizes; dishes of all sorts and sizes; cream tureens, 2 sizes; table and desert plates; pattipans, in sizes; pickle saucers, tea pots, sugar dishes, cream pots, coffee pots, and sauce boats; mustard pots; pickle leaves; squares, for a desert service; tea, coffee, and chocolate cups, handled and plain.

ORNAMENTAL CHINA. Jams and beakers, myrtle pots, chimney vases, images of all sorts and sizes, some uncoloured and unglazed.

JAPANNED CABINETS. Dressing boxes, in fans, snuff-boxes, tea tongs, tea trays, waiters, bottle stands or coasters, fire screens, various trinkets.

GLASS. Cut candlesticks, decanters, wash tumblers, wine glasses, bitter bottles, tumblers, sallad dishes, sweet meats, sweet-water bottles, butter tubs, and sugar dishes; a general assortment of common glass wares, sheet glass in crates, window glass 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 18 by 13, 17 by 12½, crates of sorted phials, a few Turlington bottles; an assortment of apothecaries furniture, marble and glass mortars, separating and common funnels, ointment and pill pots, shop tiles, gallipots, specie bottles, retorts, boltheads, alembicks, nipple shells, steek stones, tubes for barometers, magnets, madder, pipes in boxes, cruit frames, from 4l. 10s. to 7s. 6d. each; guns, from 5l. 10s. to 27s. each; pistols, 50s. a pair; Pinchbeck buckles, plated tankards, spurs, and buckles; Pinchbeck and steel watch chains; seals, of a new composition, yielding impressions equal to the true antiques; common black quart bottles; bottles of this country pattern, which hold a full quart.

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To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on the First of April next,

A LARGE two story STONE HOUSE, and stables for 24 horses, a large shed, and smoke-house; together with the lot of ground whereon they stand, containing an acre and a half; there are about 100 good bearing apple-trees on the land, and a good well of water in the yard, that never fails; there has formerly a large store been kept in said house, a good shop being built for that purpose, suitable for any trade, situate on Chestnut-hill, opposite the Sign of the Ship. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the premises, may know the terms, by applying to MICHAEL BARNDOLLER, living on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, half a mile above Levering's tavern.

Said *Barndoller* has a quantity of buck-skins and sheep-skins ready dressed, and breeches ready made, where persons may be supplied very reasonably. *Jan.* 7, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living on Pocomoke River, Worcester County, Maryland,

THE plantation on which he now lives, containing upwards of 800 acres of good land, with the following valuable improvements,---an elegant and convenient dwelling-house, compleatly finished, two stories high, four rooms upon a floor, with six fire-places; a good cook-house, 3 rooms below, 22 by 28; a good brick weaving-house, 20 by 16; a brick Negroe quarter, with two rooms, 40 by 20; a granary, with an excellent cellar underneath, 25 by 25; a barn, 40 by 20, with 10 feet sheds quite round; a new corn-house, 30 by 8; a cyder and meat-house, joined together, 20 by 15; a milk-house, 12 by 12.---All these houses are covered with cypress shingles, some of them newly built, and all in very good repair, besides some other small houses; and a grist-mill in good order: There are four apple-orchards on the said land, some of the trees Hughes's crab, young and thriving, very excellent for making cyder, with other fruit trees, of various kinds; besides the above, there are 140 acres of valuable cypress swamp.

The above plantation is beautifully situated upon Pocomoke, a fine navigable river, where vessels are constantly passing to and from Baltimore and Norfolk to Snow-hill town, about 10 miles above the said plantation. The purchaser, upon paying one third of the purchase money, may have a reasonable time for paying the other two thirds, upon giving his bond, with good security. The premises may be entered on the first day of January 1776, or the houses may be had sooner, if desired.

‖ 7 *f* 6. WILLIAM ALLEN.

N. B. For further terms, apply as above, or to Doctor MOSES ALLEN, living in Talbot county, Maryland,

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Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the 30th day of January instant, on the premises, a certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground, situate in the Falls township, containfix acres, or thereabouts; now in the possession of James Moon; bounded by land of William Satterthwaite, Thomas Paxson, and others; late the estate of Daniel Creely, the elder; seized and taken in execution by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the second day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and piece or lot of ground, containing about 30 acres, situate in the township of Plumsted; now in possession of Thomas Shewell; bounded by lands of William Allen, Esq; Charles Stewart, Joseph Ellicott, and others; late the estate of Henry Godschalk; seized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks, ff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the 10th day of February next, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, containing 93 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Warwick; bounded by land of George Waters, Joseph Galloway, Esq; Samuel Flack, and a great road; whereon is erected a saw-mill; late the estate of Jacob Lapp; seized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain large brick messuage and lot of ground, situate in Manheim town, Lancaster county; also the rents, issues and profits arising out of 300 lots, more or less, situate in said town; also seven large out-lots, containing 74 acres of land; the whole lots and tenements being more particularly described in a mortgage from Henry William Steigle to Isaac Cox, dated the 2d day of February, 1770, and recorded at Lancaster, in the Recorder's Officer: All seized and taken in execution, as the property of Henry William Steigle, and to be sold by

January 4, 1775. JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 12th of December 1774, from the subscriber, in Southampton township, Bucks county, a BAY MARE COLT, with a large white spot in her forehead, one hind foot white, not docked, a year old past; I bought her of one James Evans, in the said township, for 9l. 10s. who said she had been kept near Schuylkill last summer. Whoever can give any intelligence where the said Colt is, so that I may have her again, shall have a reasonable reward, paid by

¶ HENRY KREWSEN.

Reading Goal, January 6, 1775.

NOW in the Goal of Reading, in Berks County, an Irish Servant Girl, named SALLY BOYD, and says she belongs to Jacob James, at the Sign of the Turk's-Head, in Chester County. Her Master is desired to come, pay the Charges, and take her away, in three Weeks from the Date of this Advertisement, otherwise she will be sold for the same, by

¶ PAUL KERBER, Goaler.

TAKEN up, a strayed red COW, with a white head and small round horns, her hind legs half white; she has a white streak across her neck and back, and is about six years old. The owner is desired to come and pay for the keeping of her, and other charges, to me GETO COX, when he may have her again, by applying to GEORGE EGERT, in Campingtown, near the Sign of the Rainbow, in Second-street, Philadelphia. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that there came to the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Windsor township, York county, TWO BAY MARES, of about 12 hands high, the one 13 years of age, and the other about 7, each of them has a small bell, both saddle marked, and the oldest of them has a small star and one white foot. Whoever has lost said creatures, on paying reasonable charges, may have them, by applying to

January 5, 1775. GEORGE MURRAY. §

Gloucester County, December 24, 1774.

THE Owners of the Repaupo Meadows are desired to meet the Managers, on Saturday, the 28th Day of January next, at the Mouth of Repaupo Creek, to claim their Properties therein, and to assist in directing the said Managers to raise a further Sum of Money, towards defraying the Expence in banking the said Meadows, and stopping, the said Repaupo Creek, agreeable to a Law of the Province of New-Jersey.

¶ THOMAS CLARK, Clerk of the Company.

WILLIAM WOODBURN, Whip-maker, who came passenger with Captain M'Cullough, from Belfast, and MARGARET WOODBURN, are desired to call on JOEL BAILY, of West-Bradford, Chester county, and discharge their Redemption Money, otherwise they may expect some farther Publication to their Disadvantage, by JOEL BAILY.

N. B. It is supposed they are gone towards Carlisle. ¶

AUCTION OF BOOKS

WILL commence, by ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctionier, at his Auction Room, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1775, and will continue for Five or Six Evenings successively.

N. B. Among this Collection are Ruffhead's, Morgan's and Jacob's Law Dictionary, 2 Vols.----Curious Voyages from the Harleian Library, 2 Vols.---Atkins's Reports----New History of London---Beawes's Lex Mercatoria---Smollett's State of all Nations, 8 Vols.---Hume's History of England, 8 Vols.---Leland on Revelation, 2 Vols.---Lord Kaims's Sketches of the History of Man, 4 Vols.--Swift, Sterne, and Hervey's Works; with many other Authors of great Excellence, both ancient and modern.---Printed Catalogues will be ready for the Curious on Monday, the 14th. 2 W.

At the REQUEST *of a number of his* FELLOW-CITIZENS.

DOCTOR RUSH will deliver eight Lectures on such parts of CHEMISTRY as abound with the greatest variety of the most useful and entertaining facts and experiments, in the College of this city. The subjects of these Lectures will be as follow:

Of the effects of heat upon all bodies. Of the history of cold. Of climates. Of the structure of thermometers, &c. Of the phænomena of mixture, and of the laws of chemical attraction. Of the chemical apparatus. Of the objects of chemistry. Of simple and compound salts. Of the manufactories of salt petre and gun-powder. Of the irregularity in the arrangement of the strata of earths on the surface of the globe. Of the manufactories of glass and porcelane. Of inflammable bodies. Of phosphorus. Of æther. Of the causes of meteors, fire damps, &c. Of the metals. Of the art of alchemy, or the Philosophers stone. Of the causes of earthquakes and volcanos. Of mineral waters. Of the nature, origin and uses of fixed air. Of the chemical history of vegetables. Of fermentation. Of wines, beer, &c. Of the chemical history of animal bodies. Of the elements or principles of agriculture.

These Lectures will begin on Tuesday, the 10th of January, at six o'clock in the evening, and will be continued three times a week, until the whole are delivered. Tickets at One Guinea each may be had of Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Mr. ROBERT AITKIN, and at the London Coffee-house.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of SARAH HARPER, deceased, will be exposed for sale by way of public vendue, at Benjamin M'Veagh's tavern, in Frankford, on the 26th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, in Oxford township, six miles from Philadelphia; Adams's road, so called, leads through the same; bounding by lands of William Buzby, Oxford-Church road, Jacob Niff, and Nathan Whitman; containing 75 acres and upwards, with a log dwelling, a well of good water near the door, a frame barn, a bearing orchard, some meadow, and more may be made, about 30 acres of woodland; the whole in tenantable repair, and may be entered on the 25th of March next; the purchaser paying three fifths of the purchase money at signing the deed, may have four years for one half of the remainder, and five years and nine months for the other half, giving security with interest. Attendance will be given at the time and place by ROBERT HARPER, and ISAIAH WORRELL, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of February next,

A VALUABLE tract of land and plantation, situate in Christiana Hundred, and county of New-Castle, on Delaware, within four miles and an half of Wilmington, and within five miles of Newport, conveniently near to sundry houses of worship of different denominations, containing upwards of 100 acres, about one half thereof is cleared, the uncleared well timbered, and the whole in good repair and well watered, about 10 or 15 acres of watered meadow, to be watered by never failing springs, may easily be made thereon, a part whereof is already cleared; there is a new log-house, one story and an half high, constructed for two rooms on a floor, a new spring-house over a spring just by the door, a new frame barn, with stone stabling under the whole, 35 by 25 feet, lately erected on said premises. The title indisputable. At the same time will be sold an excellent team, horses, waggon and gears. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, when the terms of sale will be made known, the payments proposed, and reasonable credit given by

THOMAS OGLE.

N. B. Any person or persons inclined to purchase the abovesaid land, may have a view of the bounds and title thereof, any time before the abovesaid day of sale, by applying to THOMAS OGLE aforesaid, inn-holder, in Christiana Hundred. ‡

WANTED, a Person who understands the LATIN CLASSICS, and is properly qualified to be an Assistant in a Grammar School. Such a One will hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Reverend Doctor PETERS, Doctor SMITH, or Mr. DUCHE, in Philadelphia.

Baltimore County, Maryland, October 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, at Northampton Furnace, an Irish indented servant man, named THOMAS HARNET, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, long visage, fair complexion, grey eyes, short dark brown hair, much pitted with the small-pox, a thick square-made fellow, has some stoppage in his speech, is well acquainted in and about Philadelphia, and from that down about New-Castle; he has been a butcher, but has worked with a tanner in Philadelphia, also at ditching and grubbing, and has lived in and about Chestnut-Level: He says he has two brothers, William and James Harnet, one of whom lives about 5 miles from Philadelphia, as an overseer for some gentleman, and the other about 9 miles. He says he has formerly lived with one Hugh Steel, in Hance's Neck, near New-Castle, with whom he left a bond of one of his brothers to him for 60l. Pennsylvania currency, when he went home to Ireland about twelve or eighteen months ago. He had on when he went away an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, upper jacket of white kersey with leather buttons, an under lappelled ditto of red striped gingham with sleeves, and white horn buttons with brass shanks, coarse country made shoes nailed in the heels, and an old felt hat bound round the brim. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his masters may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

¶ 8 w. CHARLES RIDGELY and HOWARD.

THREE LOTS of GROUND, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 19 acres, on a road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown and Frankford, between Mr. Henry Keppele, junior, and Dr. Thomas Bond's country seats, being a healthy, high, airy situation, commands a very extensive and agreeable prospect, and has an excellent spring of water thereon. Those who incline to purchase the whole, or any part thereof may know the terms, by applying to

CHRISTIANA JUSTICE, at Andrew Dox's.

N. B. The purchaser may fix the time of payment.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his STORE, opposite CHRIST-CHURCH, in Second-street,

HATH ON SALE,

LOOKING-GLASSES, from 14l. to 3l. each, some of them highly finished, in oval frames, carved and gilt.

CHINA. Bowls from two gallons to half a pint; compleat dining-table setts; enamelled and pencilled tea-table setts; soop tureens, 2 sizes; dishes of all sorts and sizes; cream tureens, 2 sizes; table and desert plates; pattipans, in sizes; pickle saucers, tea pots, sugar dishes, cream pots, coffee pots, and sauce boats; mustard pots; pickle leaves; squares, for a desert service; tea, coffee, and chocolate cups, handled and plain.

ORNAMENTAL CHINA. Jams and beakers, myrtle pots, chimney vases, images of all sorts and sizes, some uncoloured and unglazed.

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